



police headquarters here and thoroughly examined the Washington system.

**NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.**  
The Democrats predict that they will make much political capital out of the New Orleans Custom-House investigation. The old charge is one that a fair roll of imaginary persons has been kept, whereby nearly \$20,000 has been expended to pay certain employees and that this roll is now missing. Gov. Kellogg, who is here, will, it is said, assist in this investigation.

Collector Casey has decided to accept an appointment as United States Senator from Gov. Kellogg.

**WELLS.**

The House Judiciary Committee is investigating Wells, United States District Attorney of the Third Circuit. From the testimony of the witness, he has testified that, when Wells was District Attorney in Virginia, he was wrongfully dismissed an important suit in which he had previously been involved.

**I'M AN ASSOCIATE.**

**LEGAL-TENDER RETIRED.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The amount of new legal-tender notes issued since April 1 was \$20,000,000. The amount of legal-tender notes retired is \$227,372, reducing the outstanding legal-tender notes to \$20,000,000.

**A. L. BOHANNON.** Jr., a post-elder at Fort Stevenson, Dakota, testified before the Clymer Committee to-day that he received his appointment from President Franklin. He had not paid a dollar for his appointment.

**THE RECORD.**

**HOUSES.**

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Mr. Seelye made a point of order on Sec. 4, which transfers the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He argued that it contradicted the rule adopted on the 17th of January, 1876.—Nor shall any provision be made for the payment of compensation to, changing an existing law, he is order, except such as being germane to the subject-matter of the bill shall restrain expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The object of the bill was to make the Indian Bureau a branch of the War Department. The bill was passed.

Mr. Seelye moved to strike out the bill, which he said, was concocted by several leading Republicans to serve the interests and impartiality of his colleagues.

Mr. Randall offered, in which the Republicans were to be the party of the people, except through Mr. Cox, against it.

The speaker decided against his own party friends, and the bill was agreed to in the order, and ruled out of order, and ruled out of the bill.

The section transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department was therefore struck out of the bill, and then the bill was passed.

Delegates from the hall, which he said, was concocted by several leading Republicans to serve the interests and impartiality of his colleagues.

Mr. Seelye made a point of order on the bill, which he said, was to the special request of the speaker.

President, in case of personal illness of the speaker, may make a special resolution of special (pro tem) for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the same is made.

Mr. Seelye, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$15,000 for subduing the Indians in Africa. After discussion, the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Tilden, in the chair, voted the calendar, after passing a number of bills of a private character, adjourned.

**FIRIES.**

**IN CHICAGO.**  
A still alarm to Engine Company No. 25, at 7:45 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a small straw set on fire by mischievous boys on the premises of Miles Tolson, No. 46 Twenty-second street. Damage trifling.

The alarm from Box 361 at 11:50 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a fire in the one-story brick building on the southwest corner of Maxwell and Lummis streets, owned and occupied as a plating-mill by C. H. Turner.

The alarm from Box 35 at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by a message over the wires of the A. D. T. Company, concerning C. E. Lyons, of No. 321 Washington street, who pulled the wrong signal on the call instrument.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Weller, while traveling west, discovered a fire in the upper story of No. 259 West Madison street, in a closed closet with, rats, but was extinguished with but trifling damage.

**AT WINONA, MINN.**  
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., April 28.—Three one-story wooden buildings on the corner of Second and Main streets burned last night. They were occupied by Niedenhofer's cigar and confectionery store and dining parlor, and by George Paley's saloon. The loss is estimated at \$1,000, and covered by insurance, which on the buildings and contents amounts to some \$1,000; about \$4,000 in board companies and the balance in non-board. The other buildings were owned by H. D. Perkins.

**AT SANDUSKY, OH.**  
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 26.—A fire at Sandusky, 6 miles above the city on the river, this morning, destroyed the machine-shops belonging to George Williams, formerly a contractor on the rapid improvements. The building was a frame, and had a good many valuable contents. Several thousand yards of valuable steel were damaged. It is not known as yet to what extent this is damaged. No insurance. The fire originated from a spark from a locomotive.

**AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.**  
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26.—The wholesale liquor store of C. C. Clegg was burned to the ground, \$2000,000 worth of merchandise. The adjacent building, No. 23 on Decatur street, was also damaged. No. 23 was occupied by Herman Vignes, wholesale liquor dealer. It was very badly damaged; loss, \$20,000; insured in local companies.

**AT MENDOTA, ILL.**  
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 26.—An unoccupied house, belonging to W. H. Wells, in the center of Mendota, was destroyed last night by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The miscreants will probably be discovered.

**SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION.**  
NEW YORK, April 26.—This afternoon a driver for the United States Express Company was unloading two boxes marked Peter Jones, Pittsburgh, at Broadway and Twenty-second street, when one of the boxes fell from the truck and broke, exposing the body of a colored man. The other box was then opened, and found to contain a dead body. The police believe the bodies had cut in the necks, in which were matted pieces of cotton and wool. The police believe in the theory that they are subjects for medical examination prepared for shipment.

**THE COLUMBUS COFFERS.**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 26.—After a long session night, the Police Commissioners instructed him force a new Monday that the Council Committee on Tax and Finance did not in the measure furnish the amount of \$100,000 which have been seen paid for the last seven months. This break had its effect, and the funds to be paid over a portion of their wages will not be divided to-morrow.

**CROPS.**  
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—The spring seeding in this State is generally finished, and in many portions the new grain is out of the ground and looking unusually vigorous and advanced for the season. Year of grasshoppers has not prevented the sowing of a wider area to wheat and other grain than ever before.

## POLITICAL.

**A Trip to Washington in Search of Important Information.**

**Mr. Cullum the Object of Deep and Earnest Solicitude.**

**How He Is Said to Be Involved in Al Smith's Confession.**

**Claudie as to Westerman, but a Little Cloudy as to Harper.**

**Regret at Washburne's Withdrawal—Who Shall Fill His Place?**

**Brother Moody Proposed as the Coming Man for the Presidency.**

**SENATOR Wright of Iowa, on the Presidential Question.**

**CULOM.**

**His Friend Nixon's Mission to WASHINGTON.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—**The object of the bill was to make the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He argued that it contradicted the rule adopted on the 17th of January, 1876.—Nor shall any provision be made for the payment of compensation to, changing an existing law, he is order, except such as being germane to the subject-matter of the bill shall restrain expenditures.

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all attempt to manufacture charges against him in his official career, and narrowing own slanders against him as a citizen to the party foundation of old women's gossip.

The means adopted by the Treasury Department for the distribution of silver coin exchange for the fractionals are entirely adequate and very unsatisfactory. It is now coming out as fast as it is hoarded, and there is scarcely to-day any more silver circulation than there was before the law providing for the exchange went into operation. None of the Sub-Treasuries are provided with a sufficient number of clerks to count the fractionals and issue the silver coin, keeping the demand, and the exchange has almost come to a standstill. Much of this delay may be avoided by making the banks the agents of the distribution, which they will assume willingly and without charge if the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries will give them preference over all other applicants and supply them promptly with silver coin. The banks will then, as a mere matter of accommodation to their customers in the city and country, exchange the silver they have received for any fractionals brought them, and will pay it out in the fractional part of all checks. As the business of city and country is now transacted almost entirely through the banks, this will be the best and quickest way to get the silver into a general circulation, and it will fall into the hands of those who will pass it round instead of hoarding it. Instead of five or six clerks working at the distribution in a city like Chicago, several hundred clerks will be engaged in it. The Treasury Department should issue a general order to facilitate the exchange in the manner we have suggested.

The Representative from Bridgeport, with the assistance of reporters, has written a letter to the *Chicago Times* in reply to the charges of *Times-Chicago Tribune* that he had sent forth distorted and garbled reports of testimony taken before his Committee, in which he makes a very lame and weak defense of a very mean act, and of conduct so unfair that it has called down rebuke upon him from the most respectable of the democratic newspapers. Mr. BARNEY CAULFIELD's main defense is in his statement that the reports issuing from the so-called Star Chamber have been in every instance repudiated by Republican members (?). There are two Republican members on this committee, and we call upon them to state whether this charge of BARNEY CAULFIELD is true. There is another statement made by Mr. CAULFIELD in his letter, to which we are not disposed to make exceptions. He says that many of the charges against Secretary BROWNSON have emanated from Republicans. This is partially true. The whole truth is that the BARTLEY-SURRIS against BROWNSON was started by the Washington Bureau of the *Thieves' Organ* in this city, and was given to CAULFIELD by a fellow-named CURTIS, correspondent of that paper. It is well known here, and consequently we are stating no secret, that the Washington Bureau of the *Thieves' Organ* has been the source of all the slanders that have been circulated against the Secretary of the Treasury, and that it is part of a plan to break him down for his prosecution of the whisky-thieves, of whom that concern is the hired organ.

There is an obscure little Democratic newspaper in Milwaukee given to dirty sensations, and suspected of blackmailing practices, which is now trying to attain some notoriety by claiming to have raked up the famous Mary MERRITT case against Secretary BROWNSON. In defining this case, in reply to a correspondent who wants to know all about it, this Milwaukee newspaper states it as follows:

Secretary BROWNSON allowed to be remitted the fortune of a vessel which had been affirmed by two attorneys, RICHARDSON, and a Commission of experts, and as Secretary of the Treasury, had given the vessel to a man's proposition to commence, and after he, as counsel for the owners, had argued that RICHARDSON's decision would forever close the case.

This statement, which of itself fails to show any corruption, and is probably devoid of truth even as it stands, omits to set forth that the two Judges who had affirmed the forfeiture subsequently joined in the appeal for release; that the attorneys who prosecuted did likewise; that the special officer of the Treasury Department reported the release favorably; that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury approved it; and that Secretary BROWNSON's share in the transaction was simply *officio*, affixing his signature after the case had passed through the most careful examination on all sides. For the rest, it will only remain to see whether even a partisan investigation can discover anything reprehensible in the transaction, either on the part of the Secretary or his subordinates.

Courts of Justice are established to determine contested claims upon full hearing of the proofs for and against. Their decision is reached according to the law defining the rights of parties and the rules of evidence and procedure. Judgment is rendered only after public trial, at which each party is heard by counsel, and has the right to adduce all testimony in support of his side of the cause. It is rightfully accepted as of itself authority and as disposing of all *ad portas* statements. The mule case, which is being made the subject of exaggerated, and fabricated *ad portas* charges against Secretary BROWNSON, was so disposed of by the court of claims. All that he had to do with it was to argue the case as attorney for the plaintiffs. Upon full hearing, the Court decided in favor of his clients. Now, years after the judgment, a Star-Chamber Committee is to try the case over again in hope of impeaching BROWNSON, in which endeavor it already manifest they will utterly fail. It is the mule case in a nutshell, and it serves to show how completely foiled we have been by the Whisky Ring and Democratic conspirators in their attempt to blacken BROWNSON.

A NOTE FROM THE HON. JAMES P. WILSON.

The *Editor of the Chicago Tribune*, April 27.—As my name has been mentioned in the charge made against the Hon. G. R. BROWN, and the fact that he has been held with railroad bonds which found their way amongst the papers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, I would like to say a few words in his defense. The statement does not differ from the statement made by that gentleman, the House of Representatives on Monday, April 24th, 1876. If he has any personal gain from anything which I may have said, it is the result of a misunderstanding. I never intended to say that Mr. BROWN was guilty of the same opinion now. I do not believe that any man in the country would result in the slightest degree to Mr. BROWN's detriment. Yours truly,

JAMES P. WILSON.

The above is a very guarded statement. It states no denial of the report which has been making the rounds of the papers that Mr. WILSON and Mr. BROWN what Mr. E. H. ROLLING said to BROWN in regard to whom the money for bonds was paid. Nor does it deny that he in the alleged conversation with Mr. BROWN,

nor make any allusion to the aspersion Mr. BROWN is said to have received from Mr. BROWN, that the bonds belonged to a constituent of the latter, and that he (B) remitted him the money. The latter expresses Mr. BROWN's belief in Mr. BROWN's explanation in the premises, but leaves unconfirmed the specific statements which connected his name with what ROLLING said to him. In this respect the matter remains just where it was before.

What the great system of levees demanded by the people of the Mississippi Valley would cost the Federal Government, which is to do everything for everybody, is figured up by the *Mississippi and Commercial*, which doesn't see why the levee work should be confined to the Mississippi and its great tributaries. The Miami bottoms are subject to overflow, as is the Miami Valley. These might be protected by about \$80,000,000 worth of levees, provided there was no steaming in the contracts. The Wabash River also is liable to overflow. It would not require, say, \$80,000,000 to build levees which would confine the water in the banks. There is the White River, and the Wabash, and the Tennessee, and a dozen or two other lesser streams, that would require from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 worth of levees each to protect the lands along their lines from floods. Footed up, perhaps a thousand millions would do the work in the Mississippi Valley. There is, besides, no argument in favor of leveing water off lands subject to overflow that does not apply with equal force in favor of draining lands on which there is too much water. If everybody's land subject to overflow is to be leveed, then should all the other lands be leveed. How much land would that cost? It is plenty of dry land in the United States still unoccupied and the Pacific Railroad owns some millions of acres which they want to unload to the Government at \$50 per acre, and the real question is, whether it would not be cheaper for the Government to transport the settlers upon overflowed and wet lands to dry ground, and then have a farm apiece.

The *Mississippi Journal of Commerce* of the 13th inst. contains a mass of statistical matter relative to San Francisco, with a number of details of which will be of interest. The total of imports from that country for 1875 was \$4,688,797; of exports, \$5,542,720, divided about as follows: Imports of coffee, \$103,823; of opium, \$75,640; of rice, \$1,141,462; of silk, raw and manufactured, \$104,706; of sugar, \$182,926; of tea, \$153,926; of miscellaneous, \$1,208,584. Exports of flour, \$671,271; of ginseng, \$27,770; of gold and silver coin and bullion, \$5,674,907; of potatos, \$15,315; of quicksilver, \$945,522; of all other commodities, \$605,569. The imports fell off \$26,872 over 1874, but the exports increased \$70,730. The year the increase of exports promises to be still greater, and regardless of whether he can tell the exact date of Julian Caesar's hair. The letter is now in existence, and is considered a great curiosity.

The Coaching Club of New York, composed of the War requesting him to appoint Jacob R. Freer, of New Jersey, "a Colonel of a colored regiment, and a member of Congress,"

to be his attorney. If they continue for the year in the same proportion, as for the first quarter, it is estimated he should have sent to that country in 1876 as much as we sent in 1874 and 1875 together. There has been a decided decrease in the quantity and value of almost every article imported, except rice and coffee, which is offset by the increase of articles of food and clothing, of which the Chinese import the greatest part. The same paper gives some details of the arrival and departures of Chinese emigrants, which afford a good estimate of the number of emigrants leaving the country in California. During the past twenty-three years 214,226 have arrived and 90,000 departed, leaving an excess of arrivals of 124,137. Deducting the number of deaths during the same period, the Chinese population of the coast is estimated at 110,000, of which about 50,000 are in San Francisco.

The impending crisis in Spanish politics arises from the proposition before the Cortes to abolish the Fuerza or special constitutional codes of the Spanish Provinces. These obtained the favor of the people, and from the occupancy by the Visigoths more than twelve centuries since. In the thirteenth century they were revised, and since have been in force without interruption. Under the Fuerzas, these provinces have maintained the right of local self-government almost absolutely. In Biscay the local government is vested in a Corregidor, and two deputies and six Regidores appointed by the Provincial Assembly, which is the supreme power in all local matters, and under their Fuerza Biscayans are exempt from service in the Spanish army. The Fuerzas are now proposed to be replaced by the example of the rest of the country, which is substantially the same right and privilege, and in Navarre such is their independence of the crown that no Spanish tax-gatherers are known, and the total revenue contributed to Spain is limited to an annual grant of \$18,000 made by the Provincial Cortes.

The Procurator-General Jorvel has issued the request of the author of the *De Sousa Cabral* wedding box, that the letters sent to Brazil by his victim be delivered to him. Many of these letters, it appears, contained stamps for return postage, and photographs of the writers; all of them begged for something, from small sums of money to a sewing-machine and an independent fortune. The clerks of the Dead-Letter Office enjoyed the reading of this beggar's opera, and sent the scores back to the componer.

On Good Friday a rough fellow stood in Notre Dame Cathedral with the emblem of Archduke Charles, and a box of letters to the *Advertiser* of 1848, and proclaimed deistically, "Ici plus heureux que Darboy." "No, my friend," put in a monk who overheard the conversation, "not happier, but happier now, for he knows that those who killed him have not willful murder placed to their account." "Bab," said the blithe, "as the Assembly will not amnesty *en la tierra* on earth, Darboy will do his best to amnesty them in Heaven."

A new play by Mr. Robert Dale Owen, was read at the residence of Mrs. Mary Maudes Dodge in New York City Monday night. The play, which was written in 1875, is entitled "1867," or the *Journal of a Frenchwoman*. The characters are: four members of the Council, including Capt. John Smith, and Archer, the traitor of the plot; Landau, a colonist; John Wolfe, Powharr, afterwards Mistress Landau, and a few other subordinate parts. It is thought that, with proper revision, the play might make a success.

Joe Jefferson, Barney Williams, and Mrs. Maudes were members of the old Chatham Theatre company in 1850. Both of the actors secretly admired the pretty widow, and each was ignorant of the other's feelings. One night, at a social call, Mrs. Maudes, who was then Mrs. WADDELL, was brought out as a candidate for the Presidency. Lie No. 4, that the stoold public fit for partition posts, however, he is the "agent" of Lie No. 5, that Mr. WADDELL's paper worked itself into a fever about it. His paper never so much as once proposed his name for the Presidency. The editor of *THE TRIBUNE* is a special agent of Mr. WADDELL, and his friends, and the public refused to be waked up on the subject; but he has been a sort of withdrawal of his name, having been presented, there has been no withdrawal, either left or right handed.

The Quincy Whig says: "Having been a party to the propagation of the railroad roach, it is to the propagation of the railroad roach, to have Mr. BROWN as the chief scandal." The Whig must have been "desperate" hard up for editorial material if it could think of nothing more truthful than this sniff. The first publication of the "railroad roach" was in the shape of an Associate Press dispatch from Indianapolis, which also appeared at the same time in the Whig. Mr. BROWN had been privately informed of the Indianapolis story a month before it was made public by the Indianapolis Sentinel, which did not exhibit a very "desperate hurry" to have him "explain that scandal." The Whig doesn't know what it is gadding about.

The St. Louis  *Globe-Democrat* has become very bitter against BROWNSON, and abusive of every contemporary which is suspected of being friendly towards him. It would be expectant too much for the "crooked" to like him to him the hand that writes them; and therefore the spiteful flings of the *G.-D.* are to some extent excusable.

JOHN BINKLEY, Esq., at one time a member of President BROWN's Cabinet, but lately of the law firm of BINKLEY, DUNNING & EATON, of this city, is, we are informed, about to assume the editorial charge of the Milwaukee *Press*.

As Judge BINKLEY is a man of brains and culture, who has already had considerable

experience in journalism, we anticipate for him an abundance of success in his new field of labor.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* is not fully satisfied with Mr. BROWN's explanation of the Little Rock \$64,000 bond story started by Mr. BROWN's friends in Indianapolis. As his statement seemed clear and decisive notwithstanding he made no allusion to HARRISON's statement, or that of the other Government Directors, J. H. MILLARD, of Omaha, or J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, in regard to what BROWN said to him.

The *Pontiac Sentinel*, which had favored the Hon. E. B. WASHBURN for Governor, since his declination has come out in support of the Hon. THOMAS S. BIDWELL, of Shawneetown, now State Treasurer. As the strongest man now in the field for that office, *Per contra*, the *Pontiac Journal*, which had supported WASHBURN, is now out.

The name of Judge J. D. GAYNOR for Governor is being quietly canvassed in Democratic circles. The idea is to nominate him in case the machine politicians shall fail BROWNSON on the Republicans. It is thought by them that the result would resemble the race between HARRISON and DODGE for the Supreme Court Judgeship in this district last winter.

THE CITY FATHERS.

The "Bummer Ring" Fails to Postpone the Canvass of the Recent Election.

Passage of an Ordinance Ordering the Tax-Levy for the Present Fiscal Year.

The Disreputable Aldermen Endeavor to Prolong Their Official Existence.

And Talk Pathetically About the Vast Amount of Business to Be Done.

Informalities Discovered in the Returns from Four of the Voting Districts.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last night, President DIXON in the chair. The absentees were HILLARD, Clark (Tenth), Lynch, and Jonas.

Upon the call to order, Ald. WATERS moved to proceed with the canvass of the vote.

THE TAX-LEVY.

Ald. HILDRETH moved to temporarily postpone the tax-levy in order that a communication from the City Council to the State Auditor, asking him to make a special appropriation for the current fiscal year to the State Auditor, might be voted on at the next meeting.

Ald. CULLEN said, while he was in favor of adjourning the tax-levy, he did not want to do it in the name of the City Council.

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## BOSTON.

Radical Club—The April Meeting  
—Henry James, Essayist.

Free-Love Called Free Hell—Woman Eulogized.

John Weiss Makes Fun of Everything—Contradictions—A Lively Fight—After-Comment.

From Our Correspondent.

BOSTON, April 26.—The April meeting of the Radical Club, just past, is without doubt the great meeting of the season. We can't well have anything livelier or likely to make so deep a sensation unless we should get Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to pit against each other in the cause of Free Love. The season, the meeting was by Mr. Henry James, Jr., its theme, Marriage. The opening had no apparent bearing upon the title, for Mr. James commenced by a vehement protest against the needs of Christendom, thanking Heaven that he was outside of them all, and didn't partake of any of "the average horse's anatomy."

After a while, in this reviewing of the faculty creeds, which brought to bear upon the faulty laws,

Mr. JAMES SUDDENLY JUMPED UPON HIS LETTER.

and proposed to show that marriage was not the blessed institution it ought to be, because the laws and creeds were not the blessed things they ought to be. In Roman Catholic countries, or in any old countries where tradition was strongly impressed, which held the sanctity of the marriage ceremony as a sacrament instead of the spirit, the laws were in accordance with the creeds. Mr. James thought it was bad enough with us.

"FREE-LOVE WAS VERY NECESSARY."

Of course we had to start by previous assumption about anything under the sun that we had begun to be confused and a little frightened, and when we began to feel as we were once more in the safe and narrow path. After this, the distinction between love and marriage was the dangerous marriage was one thing—love was another, according to Mr. James' statement. Love was a personal and individual master. Marriage was a universal and social master. Marriage was therefore greater than love, for marriage furnishes home, an anchorage for the social sentiments, the beginning of the family, the home of which we are born, on through the municipality, the commune, and, on the nation, to feel his way up to the unity between himself and God.

Mr. James, and his wife, and his son, and his son's wife, had the instinct which represents the public and social element: she is for universal good; she is for private and secret. Marriage represents the private, the private, the individual element; that is, I suppose, according to Mr. James, the selfish element.

THE DANGEROUS MARriage

which is bringing out now under the title of "Free-Love" the very thing considered not of sufficient importance to be afraid of, but as a sort of sign of the times—as a reaction against the old, the good, the true, the natural, the beautiful, which he did not think, evidently, confined to the crowd of free-lovers, but to a great class of people, and that it was well to be afraid of this class and met by what he said: we should be on the high road to happiness. His belief—no, his conviction, Mr. James goes beyond beliefs—he has the people who do not follow him, who are his wife, his son, his son's wife, his son's son, his son's son's wife, in this relation, but that legislation and public sentiment should co-operate to make marriage a marriage of the soul. And that this marriage only should be valid the true marriage.

The divorce should be granted more easily and more acceptably; we should get enlightened and educated people to use the only method, and, after separating from the wrong one, should be allowed to marry the right one. The coronation of marriage was made

to the miracle of Cane. Jesus gave the contract His personal sanction, and elevated it from the place that it occupied in the Hebrew polity, to the place that it occupies in a place by Christianity. With this coronation of women, of course Mr. James believes that man, in withholding the suffrage from woman, is not only unfair, but is also a violation of the command of God.

He has not, however, in this good point. One was a critic of Mr. James' logic upon women which left man out in the cold so decidedly, and put him down as a mere wretched.

THE SPENCER FAMILY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, April 25.—The statement published in your paper of April 22, concerning the recent death of Ambrose Spencer contains two or three errors, which it may be well to correct.

He was the eldest son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War during President Tyler's Administration, not of the Navy, as stated. His brother Philip, who was born with small and Cromwell for military on the United States brig Somers, by order Commander McKenzie, was the youngest of the three brothers, John C. Spencer, Jr., being the middle.

He did not die on the "coast of Africa,"

but within twelve hours' sail of the Island of St. Thomas. The hanging of this man (Spencer was a mere youth then out of his teens) was considered a cowardly act on the part of the commandant, and the man who committed the act, his official character having been seriously damaged by this unnecessary sacrifice of life.

He had three sons and one daughter, while his wife and two sons were fully developed and prepared to put down any further attempt at mutiny. It was believed at the time that the wife and two sons were in a state of physical anguish, on the part of Spencer and the others, not seriously contemplating violence.

Young John C. Spencer, Jr., was a midshipman in the Navy, and died of fever, soon after his return from the coast of Africa, when his vessel was at sea. This circumstance has probably occasioned the error in regard to the location of the hanging.

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